NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Wednesday, March 19, 1845.

STEAM SHIP CAMBRIA .- We hourly expect the arrival of this packet with one month later foreign

ANTI-RENT TRIALS .- On the outside of this day's uper will be found a report of the anti-rent trials at Hudson, Columbia county, from our special re-

The Political Meetings Last Night.

We give in our columns to-day a full report of the meetings held last night-the one of the whigs, and the other of the "natives." We recommend them particularly to the notice of our readers.

It will be perceived that a number of highly important issues are concerned in the approaching charter election. One of the chiefest of these is sues involves the determination of the character of the municipal government of the city for the next year; another is a side contest between the organization of the whigs and that of the "natives" for existence hereafter. According to all rational probability, the gross unpopularity of the native party will cause a complete revolution in the election this year, and may give us an entirely new set of men for Mayor and Common Council. But the very existence of the "natives," as a party, appears also to be seriously endangered from the indications afforded by these preliminary meetings. From the enthusiasm and energy displayed las evening among the whigs, it is very certain that they do not mean to yield in the slightest degree to their antagonists, the "natives," and this election, which will take place in a few days, will de termine whether the one or the other willgo to the

At all events, one thing appears to be pretty certain; that is, the defeat of the new reform party in the effort to retain the government of the city-a trust which they have so shamefully abused during the past year. We commend the reports of the two meetings, however, to our readers, and shall hereafter have much more to say on the interesting and important issues involved in this contest, before it be decided by the people.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MR. POLK .- The first movements of the new administration are now fully before the country, and according to all appearance the course of Mr. Polk and his cabinet advisers will give the country more repose and quiet than it has enjoyed for many years past.

The selection of Mr. Polk's cabinet may have created some disappointment in certain quarters, both North and South, but this disappointment is trivial when compared with the general acquiescence of the great bulk of both parties throughout the country. With a wonderful degree of tact, Mr. Polk appears to have cut all connexion with the great leaders of cliques-those standing candidates for the succession. Silas Wright, John C. Calhoun, Lewis Cass, and all others in the position of candidates for the succession three or four years hence, are dissevered entirely from the administration. It is a new era in the administration of public affairs, introduced by a new set of men in power. There is a strong disposition in the country amongst all parties to give a fair and hono. rable support to Mr. Polk's administration in all those measures and principles to which he was pledged in the election. His appointments, thus far, seem to be very generally acquiesced in by all, and there is every probability that we shall have that peace and comfort in republican government. for a few years at least, to which we have been comparatively strangers for a long time past.

During the next three years, therefore, we may expect a great revival in all the arts and sciences of life, utility and taste. Commerce and manufactures must improve. Literature will have a fair field for exertion and display. Theatrical movements will have a fresh start, and every thing connected with civilization, improvement, enterprise, industry, and human effort, will experience the salutary influence of a quiet, harmonious and re spectable administration of the general govern-

MOVEMENTS OF THE SOCIALISTS. - Mr. Rober Owen, the great father of English socialism, has arrived in this city from Washington, full of philanthropy and philosophy, and intends, in a few days, to commence a course of lectures en his peculiar dispensation. He considers the present organization of society to be all that is erroneous in principle and most irrational in practice, and that it is attributable to three great errors, namely-"That man has the power by his will to form his own individual qualities, physical, mental, and moral-That he can believe or disbelieve, at his or create his own feelings for persons and things according to his will." Mr. Owen means to eradicate these "errors" by the announcement and enforcing of "three great laws of nature" which he has discovered, namely-"That man has no know ledge or power to enable him individually to form his physical, mental or moral qualities-That he must believe or disbelieve according to the strongest impressions made upon his mind-and. That he must like that which is most agreeable, and dislike that which is the most disagreeable to his indivi-

Mr. Owen has been, in Europe, the great rival of Fourier, the French socialist, whose doctrines he considers, in some respects, repugnant to the laws of nature, although agreeable to those laws in other points. In the course of his lectures Mr. Owen will give full and lucid views of his new social system, and satisfy every one that he is going to begin the millenium, for if there is to be one, we think it must be now nigh at hand. The Rev. Mr. Hale of the Journal of Commerce believes, indeed, that we are now in the millenium-that it dawned upon the world several years since. Probably he dates its advent from the time when he began to receive \$75a night for the use of the Tabernacle, exclusive of five dollars for a carpet on the platform, and ten dollars for a bottle of grog in

the committee room.

The lectures of Mr. Owen, however, cannot fail to be interesting and instructive. Unlike the apostles of French socialism, who have perambulated this country, Mr. Owen possesses a comprehensive and cultivated mind, and there is a philosophic dignity in his discourses, which effectually sets ridicule at defiance. In unfolding his benevolen schemes for the regeneration of the human race. he will very probably occasion a little uneasiness in Brisbane, Greeley, and the French philosophers, as he may expose their weakness and charlatanry in the same line of improving the world. We sha endeavor to give a full account of Mr. Owen's lectures, and state precisely where he differs from the Fourierite notions of Brisbane and others.

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT .- There was a splendid atmos pherical sight presented to us yesterday afternoon. About five o'clock a thick snow squall passed ove. the city just high enough for the sun to shine un der it, and to throw its rays on the millions of hit tle snow flakes that filled the air, giving them the appearance of a shower of diamonds, and casting over the whole a beautiful snowbow-not a rain bow. The sight lasted for full five minutes, and its attractiveness was increased by a half a dozen kites that were flying at a considerable altitude and appearing like the father flakes of the million little ones. It was a rare sight for a March day.

Office Department will try to make the new postage law unpopular, in order to get it repealed. Don't, Cave, if you please.

ers- Of the two new two-cent evening papers now under way-the Mirror and the Gazette, the latter seems to be the most readable. We fear

Willia's will be a failure. 33- Senor Almonte, the Mexican Minister, is expeeted in town from Washington to-day or to morrow, en route for Vera Cruz.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CHINA-ANOTHER SHORT PASSAGE .- The ship Montauk, Captain Mc-Michael, arrived yesterday from Canton, with advices to the 12th of December. She passed Macao on the 14th.

This remarkably fast sailer nade the passage from China to Cape Hatteras in eighty-seven days. She brings nothing of importance; her advices re only three days later than those brought by the Houqua, and very little could, therefore, have transpired among the Celestials. It takes them more than three days to affect much.

The Montauk has a full cargo of teas and silks; she is mostly filled up with the former, however. The tea market was in the same condition as on the 9:h; teas were scarce and prices pretty high.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH ENGLAND .- It is now certain, from the best information, that Mr. Pakenham, the British, Minister, has received instructions to open negotiations for a new commercial treaty with this country, and we really hope our government may meet him half way at least. doubt the next arrival from Europe, will bring us a general explosion from the opposition branches in Parliament, against the letter of Mr. Calhoun, and the Queen's speech may have some reference to the same subject, but as Mr. Calhoun has now left the cabinet, nothing can grow out of it to mar the successful issue of these negotiations, and the formation of a new treaty, beneficial to our agri cultural, and without any adverse bearing on our manufacturing interests.

THE "FYMALE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION."-We have given frequent notices of the association bearing this title, recently attempted in this city, and said a great many favorable things in behalf of the enterprise; but we very much doubt whether it will terminate in much good to female laborers of any description. There is too much literary parade and philosophical assumption and personal display connected with [the movement. Indeed, after a general excitement has been produced by any movement of this character, we almost uniformly find a number of persons of a certain class attaching themselves to it-like barnacles on the back of an ill-fated crab-with a view of appropriating it to their own advantage. We remember very well how the generous attempt in this city a few years ago, to benefit the working-women, terminated. Vast sums of money were collectedcowerful appeals made to public sympathy-and a great amount of parade and noise perpetrated, but no permanent benefit accrued to the sufferers. A few busy women who became the managers of the concern, appropriated all the good that was done to their own private emolument, advantage and credit. And this is, we believe, in most cases the result of such movements. In this country every individual of every class of society must trust to individual effort, individual prudence, individua skill and enterprise. All combinations end in no-

CHEAP FREIGHTS TO THE SOUTH .- We perceive among our advertisements a notice that the rates of freights over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad have been considerably reduced, and that the time occupied in making the trip from one point to the other much lessened. All who are engaged in the southern trade will be much pleased with this reduction in time and money. That railroad company has it in its power to benefit the public to a great extent, and its enterprising managers will make this road the grand thoroughfare for southern travel and southern freights.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS. - The streets were never in such a horrible condition as at present. The mud is thick and greasy, and sticks to every thing. The crossings are impassable, and the Corporation have driven away the poor creatures that used to sweep them. When is this to end?

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK .- The Medical Department has its annual commencement this evenng. About four years ago, nineteen students graduated at the old College in Croeby street-this year, thirty-three, and at the new College this evening, one hundred and twenty will, it is said, receive diplomas. Such is the influence of a healthy rivalry and competition!

FIRES.-Yesterday there were two alarms from the 4th district. The first, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, proceeded from a tenement in the rear of 51 Mulberry street, occupied by several families, who were speedily dislodged by the rapidity of the flames and the copiousness of the Croton. The "baseless fabric" speedily exhibited the formidable effects of both these powerful elements. There was another alarm at 8 o'clock in the evening, also in the 4th district, which was speedily extinlives of the citizens, by the cruel and unnecessary practice, as exercised upon this occasion, of running the hose carts on the side-walks.

MOVEMENTS OF TRAVELLERS .- The arrivals yeserday at the principal hotels were more than usually numerous. At the Astor, amongst others, are recorded the names of Capt. Anthony and lady of he Havre packet ship Argo, Messrs. Cunningham, Iohenbach and Weeks, of Boston; Mr. Howard Spencer, of Philadelphia, &c. At the American, Capt. Michaels, of the Montauk, from Canton; A. J. Rice, Esq., S. C. At Howard's, Hon. R. Mc-Cielland and family, Michigan; Hon. Preston King, Ogdensburgh; Major W. W. Eaton, of S. C., &c.; Mr. Collector Van Ness will re-occupy his roomson his return from Washington this evening, at this establishment. At the City Hotel, Ed. J. Richardson, of Baltimore; C. Howard, Springfield; A. S. Barry, and A. O. Bigelow, Boston. At the Globe, Chas. Elliott, Civil Engineer, of Philadelphia; W. W. Waldsworth, Tennessee. At the Waverley, Gonza de Bergo, and C. de Lorrah, of Italy. The preparations universally, at the principal hotels, are upon a scale of personal comfort highly creditable to the respective enterprising proprietors. Capt. Michaels, of the Montauk, from Canton; A.

The Rev. Dr. Pise has published his lectures on Catholicity, delivered in St. Peters, in the shape of a small brochure. We circulated them ten times as much in the Herald.

Mr. Gouraud, the Professor of Mnemo echny seems to possess the prestige of the newspapers, and to be the only great man of the day.

15- Yesterday we had snow, sleet, mud. sunhine, rain, foul, dry, and wet, all in the compass

of a morning. Great variety, but not so charming.

Waverly House.—Among the many excellent public houses in New York, the Waverly deservedly stands among the first class. Mr. Whitcomb, into whose hands this establishment has recently passed, is a gentleman of extensive experience and of the most courteous and obliging manaers. The house has just undergone a thorough repairing, and extensive improvements have been introduced into every department, whereby the comfort and convenience of the guests are made equal to those found in the first houses in the city. The table is unsurpassed for its variety and excellent cooking; and the establishment, in all respects, is one of the most commodious and best conducted in the city. Success to mine host, the gentlemanly landlord of the Waverly.

Alarming Fire in Ravenna, Onio.—Oa the 5-h inst., a fire occurred in this village, which created of a morning. Great variety, but not so charming.

ALARMING FIRE IN RAVENNA, ORIO.—Oa the 5.h inst., a fire occurred in this village, which created the most alarming apprehensions for the safety of a large and important portion of the village. The fire broke cut between 1 and 3 o'clock A. M., in the boot and shoe store of Ledyard & Harmon, situated on Main street, one door west of the Post Office, and four doors east of the Ster Office. When discovered, the fire had made such progress that no efforts could be availing to save the building, or even any of its contents. Mr. Harmon, who lodged in the building, had barely time to escape, and Mr. Ledyard succeeded, with some effort, to rescue his account books, in doing which he received considerable injury from the flames. The wind being in the direction of the building occupied by Collins & Leffingwell, as a Fost Office and drug store, the fice soon communicated to that, and hid defiancs to every attempt made to arrest it. The basement of the same building was occupied by Mr. Natian S Sherman, as a marble shop, for the manufacturing of grave stones. Before the flames were got under, six large buildings were destroyed, together with upwards of \$7,000 worth of property. Great praise is given to the Postmaster, Dr. L. Collins, of the firm of Collins & Leffing well, for his fidelity to the public interests in rescining the contents of the Post Office, to the neglect of his awa property. Every thing of value pertaining to the Post Office was safely removed from the burning building, while his own property, (the contents of the drug store) was left to the mercy of the flames. A portion only of the drugs and medicines were saved.

The Opening of the Spring Campaign-The Great Whig Meeting at National Hall-Speech of Dudley Selden-The Whig force fairly arrayed against "Nativelsm," Religious Persecution.

The meeting of the whigs at National Hall las ight to respond to the nomination of Dudley Selen as their candidate for the Mayoralty, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political as emblages ever seen in that building. At half past even o'clock the hall was crowded to suffocation, and the dense gathering was called to order by Abraham R. Lawrence, Esq., who nominated as President the Hon. J. P. Phoenix, who accordingy took the chair amid the most enthusiastic ap-

The following gentlemen were then proposed and accepted as the other officers of the meeting :-FOR VICE PRESIDENTS.

Ward.

10 Benjamin Drake,

11 David Brown,

12 Richard F. Carman,

13 John Conger,

14 John Stewart,

15 Peter I Nevius,

16 Edward D. West,

17 John L Lawrence. 1 Stephen Whitney, 2 Caleb S. Woodhull 3 Moses H. Grinnell, 4 Isauc M. Phyfs, 5 John C. Hamilton, 6 Dr. John Stearns, 7 Morris Frankiin, 8 James G. Meffut, 9 Asa B Meech,

Secretaries.

Thomas McKnight, Theodore E. Tomlinson,
Abraham M. Cozzens, John J. Dodge. The call of the meeting was then read and adopted by acclamation.

Dr. Bacon then read the report of the nominating committee, which was somewhat lengthy and took stong ground against "pativeism" as an element which had already seriously injured the whig organization, and which was to be crushed and annihi-

The report and accompanying resolutions were then put and adopted with the greatest enthusiasm-The calls for Mr. Selden then became over

whelming, and when that gentleman made his appearance on the platform in response to them, he was received with loud and protracted cheering .-

whelming, and waen that gentleman made his appearance on the platform in response to them, he was received with loud and protracted cheering.—
On the subsidence of the applause,
Mr. Srlork said—Gentlemen, I thunk you for your and and hearty greeting. I am glad to be called on to speak to this meeting—a meeting over which you, Mr. Chalirman, have been selected to preside. (Cheera.) To you, who have guarded with so much care and advanced with so much success the interests of your constituents, as one of the representatives of this metropolis in the great councils of the nation—to whose efforts as a legislator the commercial welfare of this city is so greatly indebted—I am glad to have this opportunity of returning my thanks, and I know that I can add the thanks of all assembled here. (Loud applause) Fellow citizens, I fear that I may trespass too long upon your patience on this occasion. In undertaking to address you, it is not my purpose to discuss those questions which divide the two great political parties of the country. Upon these questions is fand ready, if called upon, to speak in all the wards of the city from this night to the day of election.—(Cheers) But I desire to speak to you to night on the new movement which has been exhibited in politics within the last two years. I desire to dictuss it. I desire that my whig friends in this city and elsawhere may have my views on this question. If I am right—good. If I am wrong, you have the power, as far as respects me, of correcting the mischief. ("Good.") I allude to the "mative American," movement. I intend to speak to that question have a described in the scale of "put him out.)—Mr. S. Silence! We are in the hall of the people and the people have a right to be heard. (Cheers.) I say that I intend to speak to that question. I have a depert perce for the opinions of others, and so far as people differ from me; I entertain for their opinions and for themselves the same kindness and the same regard which I hope I may claim from them in discussing the question. open to conviction. Some may require 31 years response to conviction. Some may require 31 years response to conviction. Some may require 31 years response to the some less—but it is, at all events, a substantial increased restriction that is sought. Now, the first question is, if this be an evil, how is it to be corrected? Here let me call your attention to the Constitution of the United States, and toltell you, that according to the sound construction of the instrument, it is not within the power of the general government to operate upon that question (Cheers.) I am not a going to say that it was not intended by the founders of this government abintended by the founders of the government abintended by the founders of the government abintended by the founders of this government abintended by the founders of the government abontended by the founders

incended by the isounders of this government absolutely to control the question by particular previsions of the Constitution—but. I mean to say that it is very doubtful whether the general government has the power of operating to as to prevent the admission of foreigners to a participation in the rights of citizons in every State of Operating to as to prevent the admission of foreigners to a participation in the rights of citizons in every State of this Union. If this be the case, the whole foundation of this and the action of the state of the Montread of you the alt extend to the state of the Montread of you the alt extend to the state of the Montread of you the alt extend to concept the Montread of you the alt extend to concept the Montread of you the alt extend to concept the Montread of the Montread

Deduct one balf for infants under 16 years. 14 660 14,660 Deduct one-fourth for the age from 16 to 21 years. . 3.680

10.998 Death in five years, average of life 35 years 1 571 9 424

The above number of 9,424 comprehends all adults of cvery nation and religion, who arrive in the United States and continue long coungit therein to take out their letters of naturalization. By the, crauss of this State for 1835, always more accurate than that of the United States, there were within its limits 50 003 aliens out of 2,400 000, 130, showing that large numbers do not become naturalized. Assuming that one eight of our population is of foreign birth, than more than one-tourth never become naturalized. This would justify a further deduction of at least one-fourth, 2330—leaving 7.036 as the whole number of foreign adults ariving in this country who annually become citizens in the United States. They vote, oil vote; suppose they divide equally, then whether rightor wrong no mischie is done—the errors balance each other. But take an estimate, which must astisy the case of the more fourth the other, and that the first are always wrong, then the one-fourth balances one-fourth of the three-fourths, leaving only one half of 7,000, or 3,520 to exercise an unfavorable influence upon the ballot-box in the United States. (Great cheering) This, then, is the extent of the danger and mischief, an annual addition of 7,000 wotes of adopted citizens to a present total of 2,750 000, which is increasing at the rate of 120,000 per annum, by force of its own increase. (Cheers) Such is the frightful danger to which the ballot box in the United States is expowed by the foreign emigration. Three thousand votes of Americans!—(Rears of Laughter.) But I do not believe that amjority of the foreign votels necessarily cast against us whige. And here it may be said that I am taking ground against a common opinion. I will give you some facts with regard to that point. Let me call your attainion to the extent of the 6th ward, where we now are, and the lath ward, the aext above us. These are the sections of the city in which the great masses of the litish emigratis of the population in the whigh party is not have a population in the pr

from the beginning of the christian cra. (creat cheering.) Are you willing to have this contest within the limits of this Union? ("No, no," and great cheering.) Will you allow men of any religious profession—will you, whither you be Catholics, or Protestina, Prestyte, rians, or Methodists, Baptists of the Catholics and I was a source instead of a blessing to the human race? (No—no, and cheers.) I have spoken of the Catholics and I intend to do them justice although myself born and nutured in a Protestant land. But let me ask your attention to these Catholics. They come from a land were the Catholic faith prevails. They come from a land were the Catholic faith prevails. They save been born and educated in that faith. They come here and they facek around their own altar. Have they not a right to do so? ("Yes," Cheers.) And what do their prelates and their priests?—They are industriously employed in gathering the scattered adherents to their faith—in ministering to their spiritual wants—in instructing them in religion and morals. Do they not do right? Surely yes, and merit our respect and graitfule, for they help to make the people cool clit. They are industrictly gagged in the duties of their as cred calling, travelling about sometimes on horseback and sometimes on foot, visiting their faceks, everywhere preaching the blessed religion of vesce and good-will to man. Thus engaged all these ministers of religion merit the cateen and love of all men. But when any body o men, laymen or ecclesicatics, Protestant or Catholic, dare to interfere with our political rights or contests, or to throw religions faith into the ballot-boxes, i say they are to be broken down by the action of the American people. (Great cheering for several minutes). Grantemen, have dwelt too long on this part of the subject. (No, no) must hasten on. I desire now for a red in a leading journative with a design of against the spiklote. (No, no) must hasten on. I desire now for a red in a large of the most Southern aspect! Abolition, sher its exhibit

of the greet whip native, and acting under the advice of a man since dead—General Peter B. Porter—had prepared a resolution, which was introduced in connection with those offered by Colonel Webb, and on the suggestion that all might be put together, they were usan mously adopted. (Great cheering) I speak what I know and to say that any editor or any man can thrust down resolutions on a whig assembly, is to say what can mover be toll of any such more as assumble in this fail. (Great and protreate themery) But this fail. (Great and protreate themery) But the fail of which it is a summary to the course of Mr. Webster But shortly after that the whip party began to more throughout the country, and continued to move till its action terminated in the nomination in the Convention at the city of Ball-more by the great whip party of America, of Henry Clay. (Tremendous cheering) Mr. Webster was a Baltimore on that occasion, and from the moment that nomination defeat was closed by a glorious victory in the State of Massachusetts, he did as much for the whip cause as any man 1:0m New Orleans to Maine, (great cheering). And now to pass to a less worthy subject. I have been add, gentermently of the ceither whose nomination has been ratified by this meeting "is not a popular man"—(aughter)—in the stately words of aucther, that "he is not a man of the people" (Tagnhert). A man of the people "I cannot claim that title. It to present a free exerced all over with smiles—if to pour the honeyed language of flatter up upon wealth and power and station, he noceasary to render a man "a man of the people" it is not a man of the people" (Tagnhert). A man of the people "I cannot claim that title. It to present a free exerced all over with smiles—if to pour the honeyed language of flattery upon wealth and power and station, he noceasary to render a man "a man of the people" it is necessary to play the sycophant to the daily press and harg in few ming attitude ground the critical smiles and harg in few ming attitude ground the critical smi

originate on this issue, where the many other country under heaven—races such as have not been seen since the days of Hercules.

Mr. Szlden here sat down amid thunders of applause, having spoken for one hour and forty-five minutes in an uninterrupted strain of forcible and attractive eloquence such as has been indeed rarely heard in our electioneer, ing struggles.

uninterrepted strain of orchide and attractive eloquence such as has been indeed rarely heard in our electioneer, ing struggles.

There were now loud cries of "Greeley, Greeley," when that gentleman shet up from the table where the reporters were reated, and where he had been most assiduously employed throughout the whole proceedings, taking notes, and said, "Gentlemen. I cannot speak to you now; but there is Mr. J. W. Baer, the Buck-eye Blacksmith, from Ohio, present, who will afford you much more pleasure on this occasion than I can.

The CHAINMAN announced that arrangements had been made for Mr. J. W. Baer, to address the mesting on this occasion, and if it was their will and pleasure, he was at their service.

There were loud cries for Mr. Cook for a song. That person came forward, and said he had no song expressly for the occasion, but two verses, which he would give them; and proceeded its sing a verse commencing—

"I'll sing you a song, a good old song,
A song of the whigs so strong."

At the termination, the ories were still more vociferous

person came howard, and assess the analysis of the occasion, but two verses, which he would give them; and proceeded to sing a verse commencing—

"I'll sing you a song, a good old song.

A song of the whigs so strong."

At the termination, the aries were still more vociferous ly uttered for "Greeley, Greeley." After some time, and only at the earnest solicitation of the Choirman, did that gentlemen consent to take the platform, which he did am'd great applause.

Ms. Garria and the search of the search of the consent of the co

ble. This announcement was received with some cheers, amid the cries of "adjourn."

Ald. Bauen then came forward and raid: -The present candidate for the effice of Mayor of this city, was once with himself, a supporter of General Jackson, but they had left him in consequence of his arbitrary proceedings. Then it was that the nucleus of the whig party, assisted by their supporters in the 18th Ward which spread their principles toroughout the land. When charged with being trait rs to me democratic principles, he said that they did so because the democrate principles, he said that they did so because the democrate principles, he said that they did so because the democrate had ceased to become respectable or trustworthy. The changes of political parties that from proceeded to take a review of all the changes and circumstances of political parties that had taken place for some years past, demonstrating the necessity of the existence of the whig party for the existence of the whig party for the existence of the principles of the whig party were such as to admit all, no matter where they came from or where born, within their ranks. It was their object to admit all to partake of the bleasings which God had given them. There was room enough for all in this great country. Our ferefathers were from foreign lands. They had handed down to us a church without a Bishop and a country without a King. (Cheers) He was born in the blood stamed fields of New Jersey-admired the glorious Conscitution of the country, and with it would perish, or ree it, as far as he was able in the proud position it ought to be. The gentleman sat down amid considerable cheering, which lasted some time.

There were some cries for a song, and calls for other speakers, but a raotion was made that the meeting adjourn, which was put and carried, and it broke was accordingly; thus terminating one of the most enthusiastic, well organized intelligent and orderly meetings that has taken place in this city during the stirring political movements of the past twe

Great Native Ratification Meeting at the New Hall, corner of Grand street and Broadway.

In obedience to a call, the Natives of this city assembled in great numbers last evening, in the New Hall, to respond to the nomination of Mayor Harper.

The Hall was brilliantly illuminated by candles in the windows; in front was a large transparency of General George Washington; from the top of the Hall rockets and roman candles were fired off by way of attracting an assemblage. The meeting was called to ratify the nomination of his Honor Mayor Harper for the coming year. The Hall was well filled, and a great number of persons outside. A band was stathoued at the west end of the Hall, who discoursed most national music. The meeting was called to order at half-past 7 o'clock, and RICHARD L. SCHIRFFELIN was then appointed President.

sic. The meeting was called to order at half-past o'clock, and Richard L. Schieffelin was then appointed President.

On taking the chair, he said
Fellow-citizens, or rether I should say brother American Republicans, I needn't say I am proud to have been appointed to preside over a meeting like this, in defence of the charter of Christian liberties—of the Holy Bible—(Applause.) To sustain the principles of Washington, and to provide hereafter that the liberties of our country shall not be made the sport or prey of ever-ramming foreigners. (Cheers.) I know that I now address only the twentteth part of my brother Republicans, and I am forced to declare that no four walls could contain the congregated thousands. I can safely appear before you this evening without fear of being charged with any personal feelings or interests. I should not have done it if I had intended to become a candidate at the sprosching election, but as I intend removing from my ward, it is necessary for me to retire. I am, therefore, here before you as a private citizen, ready to lay down my life, if ne cessary, in defence of our principles.

On nomination, the Vice Presidents and Secre laries were appointed, one from each ward.

Mr. Green, editor of the American Republican newspaper, then read an address from the Mayoralty convention, accompanied by the following resolutions:

rally convention, accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as Americans, our first duty is to guard from abuse and wrong the name and the privileges we have inherited; and therefore we pledge ourselves to unceasing efforts to bring about such a medification of the naturalization laws as shall secure this result.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every naturalized citizen who has the welfare of his adopted constry at heart, to exert himself in procuring for his children such laws as will secure to them their native land, uncontaminated by the will influence of foreign powers.

Resolved, That in no spirit of proscription, with no secturian zeal, and no religious bigotry, we are yet resolved to maintain, to the utmost of our power, the old and approved common school system of this city, and, as a part thereof, the recognition and use of the bible in the schools.

Resolved, That economy in public expenditures, re-

upon the necessity of an alteration of the naturalization laws, and was a mere re-hash of the old arguments. During Mr. C. 26 speech the President rose and inquired if Mr. Hufty was in the room. A Voice No; he's outside there.

The Parsidert—It is understood that he has the key of the room up stairs, and that one of the windows is on fire. (Great sensation.) It will be necessary to burst the door open (Cries of burst the door, put it out; no danger; I'm off, &c.)

A Voice—There is no danger, gentlemen. Mr. Hufty will attend to the fire. (Cries of he "can't; he don't know it; we can't wast.")

A Voice—There is no danger, gentlemen. Mr. Hufty will attend to the fire. (Cries of he "can't; he don't know it; we can't wast.")

Mr. Geren then read an address from a printed slip, for which he apologized, as it was the first time he had ever appeared with a prepared speech. A great deal of enthusiasm manifested itself as numerous banners from the various ward sesociations were brought into the hall and placed behind the President's rostrum.

Mr. Surr Hrom Boston then appeared, and was received with six cheers, and spoke with great effect for about an hour. His speech did not contain much argument, but was a sort of history of the party in Boston and in Philadelphia and here, and a defence of their principles. He maintained that the Native Americans were the only friends that foreigners had in this country. He did not approve of religion being mixed up with politics, and thought it ought not to be—our constitution tolerates all religions and none should be warred against. He employed two Catholics, (a voice, "well, you oughtn't to do it?") and would not hesitate to employ any man on account of his religion. (When Mr. S. sat down, he was given six cheers)

Col. Snow then rose, and, after stripping to his vest, soid, I come as a working man, and come to fight the battle, and it the editor of the Herald is here, or his reporter, I will say to him, go on, and dig and dig in this mud, for every time you dig you'll start a nat

Harpers.

Native Meeting Outside.—A platform having been erected in Grand street, outside the American Hall, another meeting was organized there, and the assemblage being quite large, there was great quantity of speaking, cheering, shouting, hooting, and bawling, outside as well as in.

The Bohemian Giri gains upon the Orleanois at every representation. The music is exceedingly agreeable, the plot well managed, and the dramatic interest high-wrought and sustained. The popularity of the opers may be inferred from the nightly crowds which it attracts.—Bee. The company of Sable Sisters and Ethiopian Minatrels Visa Annett, Miss Pauline, Jerry Hallett, C. White, and M. Miller, have been engaged at Washingtonian Hall Boston.

R. Miller, have been engaged at Washingtonian Hall, Boston.

Mr. G. Jamison is performing at Lancaster.
Patnam is being performed in Clinicinuti.
General Welch has been doing a good business in Philadelphia since he left this city. The national drama of Antony Wayne, notwithstanding it has proved an attractive card, has been laid aside to make way for other overlies. The great spectacle of the Washen Monday evening.

Another company of colored musicians are giving concerts in St. Louis, called "The Sable Harmonists." They are highly spokenfof.